26th November 1928]

Appendix IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 624 asked by Mr. K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th November 1928, page 25 supra.]

Extract from the Tour diary of the President, Puttur Taluk Board.

[Kombar—24th May 1928, Thursday.]

* * * *

Kombar Potail and some of the residents of Kombar and Bilinile villages complain of the ravages of a solitary elephant which is roaming about the two villages from the past three weeks. From what I was able to gather, I think it very imperative and urgent to declare the animal a rogue and take immediate steps to have it shot down. The District Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police and the District Forest Officer will be addressed.

* * * *

Endorsement of the President, Taluk Board, Puttur, L. Dis. C. No. 1887-*Sub.*/1928, *dated* 29*th May* 1928.

Forwarded to the District Magistrate, South Kanara, the District Superintendent of Police, South Kanara, and the District Forest Officer, South Mangalore, for favour of taking immediate steps in the matter.

Office-note from the District Forest Officer, South Mangalore, to the Collector of South Kanara, dated 6th June 1928, No. 1485/28-C.

[Elephants—Rogue elephant—Kombar and Bilinile villages of Puttur taluk.]

I have had this beast declared a rogue in December 1926 alone. The notice declaring it a rogue was published on page 137 of the *South Kanara District Gazette*, dated 24th December 1926. The description of the animal as published in the gazette is as follows :—" A large solitary male elephant having two tusks, each about two feet long, roams about in Shirady and Shirivagalu forests of Puttur taluk and is reported to have been seen at Shirady and Shirivagalu villages."

2. In January this year when I went to Kombar and to its hamlets further east as far as the Mysore frontier, I heard of this rogue and saw much of the damage caused by it to the crops. The elephant had caused considerable damage to paddy lands and areca gardens. Paddy lands had been badly broused and trampled ; areca plants pulled down and slit open and their inner pith eaten ; coconut plants had also been treated similarly. I heard of a few instances in which the elephant chased the watchmen in the fields when they tried to scare it away by shouting, at nights. In one case, the brute chased a young man to his very door step when he shouted to scare it away from his fields. In January, the animal used to haunt Kapar, Amchur, Perandodi and Katte of Kombar village and Hanila, Derane, Perje and Renjala of Shirivagalu villages and it roamed about from Gundia on the north to Anavumale on the south in Puttur taluk. I saw his fresh foot prints (about two days old) in Kombar reserve. From my inquiry I was convinced that this was the same beast as was notified in December 1926.

3. In the extract of his diary, dated 24th May 1928, the President of the Puttur Taluk Board suggests that immediate steps should be taken to have this elephant shot down. The practice in this district is this :—All those who

are entitled to shoot game in the district are permitted to shoot a declared rogue. When an elephant is declared a rogue, all those who possess shooting licences in the district are informed of the declaration and are invited to shoot the rogue. There being no professional shikaries in the district, nothing else seems feasible. At present there is only one person who has got a licence to shoot in the reserved forest. He is Mr. C. B. Beadnell, Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Cannanore.

4. In a case like this, the most effective way, I think, would be for the villagers to elect the best shikari among them to get a shooting permit taken out in his name and get him to shoot the pest. In the villages most afflicted, the village shikari may, if necessary, be given a free permit to shoot the rogue wherever found. Of course, the villagers will have to find a suitable weapon for it. To expect a distant sportsman to run up the spot on receipt of the 'kabbar' is hardly an expeditious means to get rid of a dangerous pest.

Appendix V.

[Vide answer to question No. 631 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th November 1928, page 28 supra.]

G.O. No. 2660, L. & M., dated 25th September 1924.

At its meeting held on the 25th August 1924, the Legislative Council passed the following resolution :—

Use of public roads, wells, etc., by members of the depressed classes.

Mr. R. Srinivasan :—

1 [9] That this Council recommends to the Government that it be definitely accepted and announced as the policy of Government—

(*a*) that there is no objection to any person or persons belonging to any class or community walking through any public road, street or pathway in any town or village ; and

(*b*) that there is no objection to any person belonging to the depressed classes having access to the premises of any public office, well, tank or places of public resort, or to places and buildings where public business is transacted in the same manner and to the same extent as persons belonging to the community of the caste Hindus in the country.

The resolution has been accepted by the Government and is communicated to all local bodies and heads of departments for information and guidance.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

P. L. Moore,
Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards (with copies for Presidents of Taluk Boards and Presidents of Union Boards).
,, all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
,, the President, Corporation of Madras.
,, the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils.
,, the Commissioner of Labour.
,, the Departments of the Secretariat (with extract of C-2's note).
,, the Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in Part I-A Gazette.